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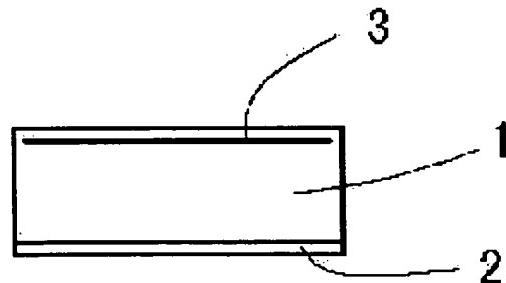
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## (54) CERAMICS LAMINATED BODY AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To suppress deformation at baking by, related to a ceramics laminated body wherein a specified circuit is configured inside, forming a second ceramics layer of a void percentage different from that of a main ceramics layer of the ceramics laminated body.

**SOLUTION:** Related to the ceramics laminated body, a second ceramics layer 2 is provided in between for a balanced stress to work in the case an electrode pattern 3 is unbalanced in lamination direction. The second ceramics layer 2 is smaller than a main ceramics layer 1 in baking shrinkage, 50-90% of the baking shrinkage of the main ceramics layer 1. Further, the second ceramics layer 2 is different from the main ceramics layer 1 in void percentage. The void percentage of the second ceramics layer 2 is 5-20%, being higher than that of the ceramics layer 1. The second ceramics layer 2, again, is different from the main ceramics layer 1 in density. The density of the ceramics layer 2 is 70-95% of that of the ceramics layer 1.



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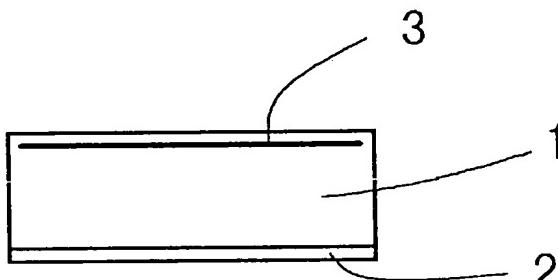
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(54) 【発明の名称】 セラミック積層体及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 積層体内に形成された電極パターンが横層方向でアンバランスな状態であっても、変形を抑制できるセラミック積層体を提供する。

【解決手段】 積層体の変形を抑制するために、セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層を構成するグリーンシートの焼成収縮率と異なる焼成収縮率の第2のセラミック層を形成した積層体を焼成する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、焼成してなり、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層とは異なる空孔率を有する第2のセラミック層が形成されていることを特徴とするセラミック積層体。

【請求項2】前記第2のセラミック層の空孔率は5%～20%であり、前記主たるセラミック層の空孔率よりも大きいことを特徴とする請求項1記載のセラミック積層体。

【請求項3】電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、焼成してなり、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層とは異なる密度を有する第2のセラミック層が形成されていることを特徴とするセラミック積層体。

【請求項4】前記第2のセラミック層の密度が、前記主たるセラミック層の密度の70%～95%であることを特徴とする請求項3記載のセラミック積層体。

【請求項5】前記主たるセラミック層が異なる2つ以上のセラミック材料から構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1～4記載のいずれかのセラミック積層体。

【請求項6】前記主たるセラミック層と前記第2のセラミック層が同成分であることを特徴とする請求項1～5記載のいずれかのセラミック積層体。

【請求項7】電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、焼成してなり、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体の製造方法において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層を構成するグリーンシートの焼成収縮率と異なる焼成収縮率の第2のセラミック層を形成した積層体を焼成することを特徴とするセラミック積層体の製造方法。

【請求項8】前記第2のセラミック層の焼成収縮率は、主たるセラミック層の焼成収縮率の50%～90%であることを特徴とする請求項7記載のセラミック積層体の製造方法。

【請求項9】前記主たるセラミック層が異なる2つ以上のセラミック材料から構成されていることを特徴とする請求項7又は8記載のセラミック積層体の製造方法。

【請求項10】前記主たるセラミック層と第2のセラミック層が同成分であることを特徴とする請求項7～9記載のいずれかのセラミック積層体の製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、内部に所定の回路パターンが形成されたセラミック積層体に関し、その変形を抑制することに関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】セラミックグリーンシートに電極パターンを印刷し、それを積層し、焼成してなるセラミック積層体は、チップ部品、回路基板などに使用されている。

【0003】このセラミック積層体は、仮焼、粉碎したセラミック粉末と溶剤等を混合したスラリーよりグリーンシートを作製し、そのグリーンシートにパンチングによりスルーホールを適宜形成し、銀、銅などの電極ペーストをスクリーン印刷してグリーンシート上に所定の電極パターンを形成し、これを積層し、焼成してセラミック積層体を得ている。また、焼成前又は後に切断工程が入る場合もある。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このセラミック積層体は、900～1000°C程度で一体焼成されるが、このとき、セラミック層と電極との収縮特性が異なり、セラミック積層体が変形することがあった。これは、一般に電極部分が早く収縮を開始し、セラミック層が収縮するときには、電極部分は収縮せず、セラミック層の均一な収縮を阻害することによるものと考えられる。

【0005】とりわけ、セラミック積層体の内部の電極パターンの構造が、積層方向にアンバランスなとき変形量が大きくなる。例えば、図5(b)に示すように、電極パターン51が積層方向に対称に形成されている場合は、ほとんど変形なしの状態で焼成することができるが、図5(a)に示すように、電極パターン51が積層方向に非対称でアンバランスに形成されている場合、その電極が集中している側の収縮と、集中していない側の収縮に差を生じ、図に示すような変形を生じていた。

【0006】本発明は、上記のことを鑑みて、積層体内に形成された電極パターンが積層方向でアンバランスな状態であっても、変形を抑制できるセラミック積層体を提供することを目的とする。

## 【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、焼成してなり、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層とは異なる空孔率を有する第2のセラミック層が形成されているセラミック積層体である。

【0008】また本発明は、前記第2のセラミック層の空孔率は5%～20%であり、前記主たるセラミック層の空孔率よりも大きいものである。

【0009】また本発明は、電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、焼成してなり、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層とは異なる密度を有する第2のセラミック層が形成されているセラミック積層体であ

る。

【0010】また本発明は、前記第2のセラミック層の密度が、前記主たるセラミック層の密度の70%～95%となっているものである。

【0011】また本発明は、電極パターンの形成されたセラミックグリーンシートを積層し、内部に所定の回路を構成したセラミック積層体の製造方法において、前記積層体の変形を抑制するために、前記セラミック積層体の主たるセラミック層を構成するグリーンシートの焼成収縮率と異なる焼成収縮率の第2のセラミック層を形成した積層体を焼成するセラミック積層体の製造方法である。

【0012】また本発明は、前記第2のセラミック層の焼成収縮率は、主たるセラミック層の焼成収縮率の50%～90%であるものである。

【0013】また本発明は、主たるセラミック層が、異なる2つ以上のセラミック材料から構成されていても良く、また第2のセラミック層は主たるセラミック層と同じ成分であることが好ましい。

【0014】

【実施の形態】本発明は、例えば、電極パターンが積層方向にアンバランスな場合に、その電極パターンが積層方向に対称に形成されている場合と同じように、バランスの取れた応力が働くように、第2のセラミック層を介在させるものである。この第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミック層よりも焼成収縮率が小さいことが適当である。好ましくは、主たるセラミック層の焼成収縮率の50%～90%である。

【0015】また、この第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミック層とは、異なる空孔率のものとする。そして、その第2のセラミック層の空孔率は、5%～20%であり、前記主たるセラミック層の空孔率よりも大きいことが好ましい。

【0016】また、この第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミック層とは、異なる密度のものとする。そして、前記第2のセラミック層の密度が、前記主たるセラミック層の密度の70%～95%であることが好ましい。

【0017】この第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミ

ック層と同成分であることが望ましい。このため、同成分であるが、焼成収縮率を変える必要がある。このためには、次のような手段がある。

(a) 十分に結晶化した粉末を、通常の結晶化しない仮焼粉とを混ぜたセラミック原料粉末を用いる。

(b) 仮焼温度を変えて結晶化の度合いを変えた粉末を、通常の結晶化しない仮焼粉とを混ぜたセラミック原料粉末を用いる。

【0018】

【実施例】セラミック材料として、Al、Si、Ca、Sr、K、Na、Pbの酸化物を混合し、750°Cで仮焼し、粉碎したセラミック粉末（通常仮焼粉と呼ぶこととする）を用いた。このセラミック粉末は、900°Cで焼成可能であり、焼成後アルミナと長石族鉱物結晶の混晶状態となる。また、仮焼後の状態は、アルミナとアルミナ以外の成分がガラス化したものが混在する状態である。これを主たるセラミック層の材料とした。

【0019】次に第2のセラミック層の材料について説明する。まず、主たるセラミック材料と同組成の材料を900°Cで仮焼し、粉碎した仮焼粉（高温仮焼粉と呼ぶこととする）を得る。この高温仮焼粉は、焼成温度と同じ温度で仮焼して有り、十分に結晶化された材料である。この高温仮焼粉と通常仮焼粉を混合して、第2のセラミック材料とした。

【0020】表1に示す配合比の第2のセラミック材料を単独で焼成して、材料特性を評価した。その結果を表1に示す。表1の主材料は、主たるセラミック材料単独の特性である。表1の誘電損失は、円柱共振器法により10GHz～15GHzで測定した。また、密度比率は、主材料の密度を100%としたときのそれぞれの密度の比率である。収縮率比率は、主材料の焼成収縮率を100%としたときのそれぞれの焼成収縮率の比率である。表1に示すように、通常仮焼粉と高温仮焼粉を混合することにより、密度、焼成収縮率、空孔率を適当な値に設定することができる。

【0021】

【表1】

	通常仮焼粉 (wt %)	高温仮焼粉 (wt %)	誘電率	誘電損失
主材料	100	0	8	$6 \times 10^{-4}$
試料1	95	5	7	$10 \times 10^{-4}$
試料2	80	20	5.8	$13 \times 10^{-4}$
試料3	50	50	4.5	$23 \times 10^{-4}$
試料4	0	100	3.8	$28 \times 10^{-4}$

	密度 (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	密度比率 (%)	空孔率 (%)	焼成収縮率 (%)	収縮率比率 (%)
主材料	3. 2	100	1	20. 0	100
試料1	2. 8	87. 5	13	15. 2	76
試料2	2. 5	78. 1	20	10. 0	50
試料3	2. 0	62. 5	37	3. 0	15
試料4	1. 8	56. 3	45	0	0

〔0022〕主たるセラミック材料と溶剤等を混合したスラリーを用意し、ドクターブレードにてグリーンシートを作製した。このグリーンシートに、図2に示すように銀ベースト電極材料をスクリーン印刷して電極パターン3を形成した。これを第1層とし、その上に電極の印刷していないグリーンシートを積層し、図3に示すような構造の積層体を得た。このグリーンシートは、100μmの厚さのものを用い、20mm×20mm×高さ1.0mmのチップに形成した。次いで、表1の試料1、

2、3の材料を第2のセラミック材料とし、これと溶剤\*

第2のヤラミック財

\* 等を混合しペースト状とし、この第2のセラミック材料のペーストをスクリーン印刷で各チップに印刷形成した。この概略図を図1に示す。この図1の1は主たるセラミック層、2は第2のセラミック層、3は電極バーナンを示す。そして、第2のセラミック層2の厚さを変えて、900°Cで焼成した。そして、焼成品の変形量を調べた。この結果を表2に示す。

[0023]

〔表2〕

	第2のセラミック層 の試料	第2のセラミック層 の厚さ(μm)	変形量 (mm)
比較例1	—	0	1.4
実施例1	試料1	10	0.5
実施例2	"	20	0.4
実施例3	"	30	-0.2
実施例4	"	40	-0.7
実施例5	試料2	5	-0.3
比較例2	"	10	-1.8
比較例3	試料3	5	-1.2

〔0024〕表2において、変形量は、図4に示すように、チップの厚さd (mm)と、チップの全高D (mm)から、 $D - d$ を変形量とした。尚、マイナスは逆側に反ったことを示す。この表1からわかるとおり、本発明の実施例は、変形量が少なく、変形を抑制することができた。また、第2のセラミック層の性状及び厚さにより、変形量を制御できることがわかる。試料3（空孔率3.7%、密度比率62.5%、収縮率比率15%）では、逆向きの変形量が大きく、実用的でなかった。

【0025】第2のセラミック層の材料は、高温仮焼粉の含有量が多い程、焼成時の変形量を抑制する効果は大きくなるが、第2のセラミック層の空孔率が上昇しすぎるため、強度が低下して、外部回路を接続するための端子電極の密着強度低下を生じたり、水分を吸収し易くなり、信頼性の低下、材料の誘電損失の増大をまねくとい

40 った問題が発生する。このため、第2のセラミック層の  
材料の空孔率は、第1のセラミック層の材料より大きい  
値となるが、20%以下であることが好ましい。また、  
第2のセラミック層の材料の密度は、第1のセラミック  
層の材料より小さい値となるが、その比率は70~95  
%が好ましい。

【0026】上記実施例では、セラミックス積層体の一端面に全面に第2のセラミックス層を印刷形成したが、積層体の内部に印刷形成しても良い。また、第2のセラミックス層は、印刷形成以外に、シート状に成形し、積層することもできる。また、内部回路に応じて、積層体の内部又は表面に部分的に第2のセラミック層を形成してもよい。この例を図6に示す。この図6は、主たるセラミックス層11のなかに電極パターン13が内蔵されているが、その電極パターンの配列が部分的に異なり、

それに合わせ第2のセラミックス層12も部分的に配置されている。このような構造は、大型基板において特に有効な技術となる。このように、第2のセラミック層は、セラミック積層体の内部構造に従って、形成する位置、厚さ、性状を選択することができる。

【0027】本発明の実施例によれば、内部電極パターンが積層方向でアンバランスであった場合でも、第2のセラミック層を形成することにより、変形を抑制することができます。この第2のセラミック層は主たるセラミック層と同組成であり、焼成後完全に一体化できる。また外観上も優れる。また、第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミック層より空孔率が大きく、また密度が小さい層として形成し、変形を抑制できた。

【0028】上記では、主たるセラミック層は、一つの材質で形成されている構造について説明したが、例えば、磁性体と誘電体の2つの材料からなる複合積層体などにおいても本発明の技術を利用できる。この複合積層体においても、内部に電極パターンが形成され、その電極パターンのアンバランスにより変形が生じる場合、又異なるセラミック層間の性状の違いにより変形が生じることが考えられるが、いずれの場合であっても、変形を抑制するために、上記した本発明を利用できることは容易に理解できる。つまり、本発明は、主たるセラミック\*

\* 層が異なる複数のセラミックから構成される場合も含むものである。またこのとき、第2のセラミック層は、主たるセラミック層の一方と同じ成分を用いることが好ましい。

#### 【0029】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、内部に電極パターンを有するセラミック積層体において、内部電極構造が積層方向にアンバランスなどにより、変形を生じ易い構造であっても、変形を抑制することができるものであり、セラミック積層体の品質を向上させ、ひいては応用品の特性向上につながるものである。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る実施例の構造図である。

【図2】本発明に係る実施例の電極構造図である。

【図3】本発明に係る比較例の構造図である。

【図4】本発明に係る変形量を示す図である。

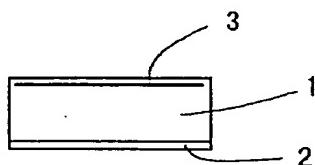
【図5】従来例の説明図である。

【図6】本発明に係る別の実施例の構造図である。

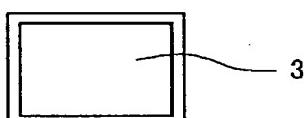
#### 【符号の説明】

- 20 1、11 主たるセラミック層  
2、12 第2のセラミック層  
3、13 電極パターン

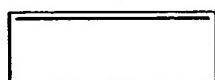
【図1】



【図2】



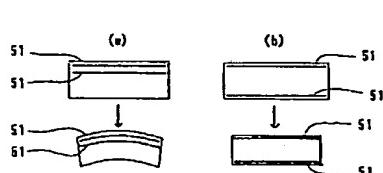
【図3】



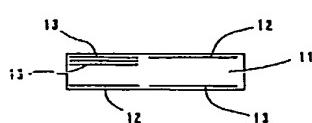
【図4】



【図5】



【図6】



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Bibliography

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(11) [Publication No.] JP, 11-354376, A  
(43) [Date of Publication] December 24, Heisei 11 (1999)  
(54) [Title of the Invention] A ceramic layered product and its manufacture approach  
(51) [International Patent Classification (6th Edition)]  
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C04B 35/64  
38/00 301  
H01G 4/12 349  
H05K 3/46  
[FI]  
H01G 4/30 301 E  
C04B 38/00 301 A  
H01G 4/12 349  
H05K 3/46 H  
C04B 35/64 G  
[Request for Examination] Un-asking.  
[The number of claims] 10  
[Mode of Application] OL  
[Number of Pages] 5  
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(22) [Filing date] June 5, Heisei 10 (1998)  
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Epitome

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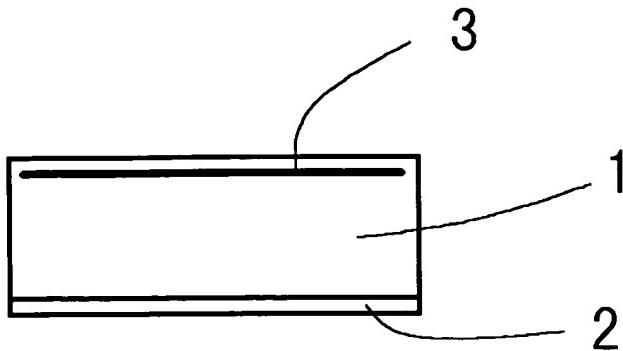
(57) [Abstract]

[Technical problem] Even if the electrode pattern formed in the layered product is in a condition imbalanced in the direction of a laminating, the ceramic layered product which can control deformation is offered.

[Means for Solution] In order to control deformation of a layered product, the layered product in which the 2nd ceramic layer of the burning shrinkage of the green sheet which constitutes the main ceramic layer of a ceramic layered product, and different burning shrinkage was formed is calcinated.

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[Translation done.]



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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The ceramic layered product characterized by forming the 2nd ceramic layer which has a different void content from the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product in the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, came to calcinate it, and constituted the predetermined circuit inside in order to control deformation of said layered product.

[Claim 2] The void content of said 2nd ceramic layer is a ceramic layered product according to claim 1 which is 5% - 20% and is characterized by being larger than the void content of said main ceramic layer.

[Claim 3] The ceramic layered product characterized by forming the 2nd ceramic layer which has a different consistency from the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product in the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, came to calcinate it, and constituted

the predetermined circuit inside in order to control deformation of said layered product.

[Claim 4] The ceramic layered product according to claim 3 to which the consistency of said 2nd ceramic layer is characterized by being 70% - 95% of the consistency of said main ceramic layer.

[Claim 5] One which is characterized by consisting of two or more ceramic ingredients with which said main ceramic layers differ of ceramic layered products according to claim 1 to 4.

[Claim 6] One which is characterized by said main ceramic layer and said 2nd ceramic layer being these components of ceramic layered products according to claim 1 to 5.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product characterized by calcinating the layered product in which the 2nd ceramic layer of the burning shrinkage of the green sheet which constitutes the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product, and different burning shrinkage was formed in the manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, came to calcinate it, and constituted the predetermined circuit inside in order to control deformation of said layered product.

[Claim 8] The burning shrinkage of said 2nd ceramic layer is the manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product according to claim 7 characterized by being 50% - 90% of the burning shrinkage of a main ceramic layer.

[Claim 9] The manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product according to claim 7 or 8 characterized by consisting of two or more ceramic ingredients with which said main ceramic layers differ.

[Claim 10] The manufacture approach of one which is characterized by said main ceramic layer and the 2nd ceramic layer being these components of ceramic layered products according to claim 7 to 9.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to controlling the deformation about the ceramic layered product by which the predetermined circuit pattern was formed in the interior.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] An electrode pattern is printed to a ceramic green sheet, and the ceramic layered product which carries out the laminating of it and comes to calcinate it is used for a chip, the circuit board, etc.

[0003] From the slurry which mixed the solvent etc. with temporary quenching and the ground ceramic powder, this ceramic layered product produced the green sheet, formed the through hole in that green sheet suitably by punching, screen-stenciled electrode paste, such as silver and copper, formed the predetermined electrode pattern on the green sheet, carried out the laminating of this, calcinated it, and has obtained the ceramic layered product. Moreover, as for a baking front stirrup, a cutting process may enter behind.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Although this ceramic layered product was really calcinated at about 900-1000 degrees C, at this time, the contraction properties of a ceramic layer and an electrode might differ and the ceramic layered product might deform it. When, as for this, an electrode section generally starts contraction early and a ceramic layer contracts, an electrode section is not contracted but it is thought that it is because uniform contraction of a ceramic layer is checked.

[0005] When the structure of the electrode pattern inside a ceramic layered product is imbalanced in the direction of a laminating, deformation especially becomes large. For example, as shown in drawing 5 (b), when the electrode pattern 51 was formed in the direction of a laminating at the symmetry, it could calcinate almost in the condition without deformation, but the electrode pattern 51 was unsymmetrical in the direction of a laminating, as shown in drawing 5 (a), when formed in imbalance, the difference was produced in contraction of the side which the electrode is concentrating, and contraction of the side which is not concentrated, and deformation as shown in drawing had produced.

[0006] This invention aims at offering the ceramic layered product which

can control deformation, even if the electrode pattern formed in the layered product in view of the above-mentioned thing is in a condition imbalanced in the direction of a laminating.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order that this invention may control deformation of said layered product in the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, came to calcinate it, and constituted the predetermined circuit inside, the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product is a ceramic layered product in which the 2nd ceramic layer which has a different void content is formed.

[0008] Moreover, the void content of said 2nd ceramic layer is 5% - 20%, and this invention's is larger than the void content of said main ceramic layer.

[0009] Moreover, in order that this invention may control deformation of said layered product in the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, came to calcinate it, and constituted the predetermined circuit inside, the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product is a ceramic layered product in which the 2nd ceramic layer which has a different consistency is formed.

[0010] Moreover, as for this invention, the consistency of said 2nd ceramic layer has turned into 70% - 95% of the consistency of said main ceramic layer.

[0011] Moreover, in the manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product which carried out the laminating of the ceramic green sheet with which the electrode pattern was formed, and constituted the predetermined circuit inside, this invention is the manufacture approach of the ceramic layered product which calcinates the layered product in which the 2nd ceramic layer of the burning shrinkage of the green sheet which constitutes the main ceramic layer of said ceramic layered product, and different burning shrinkage was formed, in order to control deformation of said layered product.

[0012] Moreover, the burning shrinkage of this invention of said 2nd ceramic layer is 50% - 90% of the burning shrinkage of a main ceramic layer.

[0013] Moreover, the main ceramic layer may consist of two or more different ceramic ingredients, and, as for this invention, it is [ the 2nd ceramic layer ] desirable that it is the same component as a main ceramic layer.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention makes the 2nd ceramic layer intervene so that the well-balanced stress may work like the case where the electrode pattern is formed in the direction of a laminating at the symmetry, when for example, an electrode pattern is imbalanced in the direction of a laminating. It is suitable for this 2nd ceramic layer that burning shrinkage is smaller than a main ceramic layer. Preferably, it is 50% - 90% of the burning shrinkage of a main ceramic layer.

[0015] Moreover, let this 2nd ceramic layer be the thing of a different void content from a main ceramic layer. And the void content of the 2nd ceramic layer is 5% - 20%, and it is desirable that it is larger than the void content of said main ceramic layer.

[0016] Moreover, let this 2nd ceramic layer be the thing of a different consistency from a main ceramic layer. And it is desirable that the consistency of said 2nd ceramic layer is 70% - 95% of a consistency of said main ceramic layer.

[0017] As for this 2nd ceramic layer, it is desirable that it is a main ceramic layer and this main component. For this reason, although it is this component, it is necessary to change burning shrinkage. For that, there are the following means.

- (a) Use the ceramic raw material powder with which the temporary-quenching powder with which usual is not crystallizing the fully-crystallized powder was mixed.
- (b) Use the ceramic raw material powder with which the temporary-quenching powder with which usual is not crystallizing the powder into which temporary-quenching temperature was changed into and the degree of crystallization was changed was mixed.

[0018]

[Example] As a ceramic ingredient, the oxide of aluminum, Si, calcium, Sr, K, Na, and Pb was mixed, and the ceramic powder (suppose that it is usually called temporary-quenching powder) which carried out temporary quenching and which was ground at 750 degrees C was used. This ceramic powder can be calcinated at 900 degrees C, and will be in the alumina after baking, and the mixed-crystal condition of a feldspar group mineral crystal. Moreover, the condition after temporary quenching is in the condition that what components other than an alumina and an alumina vitrified is intermingled. This was made into the ingredient of a main ceramic layer.

[0019] Next, the ingredient of the 2nd ceramic layer is explained. First, temporary quenching of a main ceramic ingredient and the ingredient of this presentation is carried out at 900 degrees C, and the ground temporary-quenching powder (suppose that it is called elevated-

temperature temporary-quenching powder) is obtained. It is the ingredient which carries out temporary quenching of this elevated-temperature temporary-quenching powder, it has at the same temperature as burning temperature, and was fully crystallized. Temporary-quenching powder was usually mixed with this elevated-temperature temporary-quenching powder, and it considered as the 2nd ceramic ingredient.

[0020] The 2nd ceramic ingredient of the compounding ratio shown in Table 1 was calcinated independently, and the material property was evaluated. The result is shown in Table 1. The charge of a principal member of Table 1 is a property ceramic ingredient independent [ main ]. The dielectric loss of Table 1 was measured by 10GHz - 15GHz by the cylinder resonator method. Moreover, the rate of a density ratio is a ratio of each consistency when making the consistency of the charge of a principal member into 100%. A contraction ratio is a ratio of each burning shrinkage when making burning shrinkage of the charge of a principal member into 100%. As shown in Table 1, a consistency, burning shrinkage, and a void content can be set as a suitable value by usually mixing temporary-quenching powder and elevated-temperature temporary-quenching powder.

[0021]

[Table 1]

	通常仮焼粉 (w t %)	高温仮焼粉 (w t %)	誘電率	誘電損失
主材料	1 0 0	0	8	$6 \times 10^{-4}$
試料 1	9 5	5	7	$1 0 \times 1 0^{-4}$
試料 2	8 0	2 0	5. 8	$1 3 \times 1 0^{-4}$
試料 3	5 0	5 0	4. 5	$2 3 \times 1 0^{-4}$
試料 4	0	1 0 0	3. 8	$2 8 \times 1 0^{-4}$

	密度 (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	密度比率 (%)	空孔率 (%)	焼成収縮率 (%)	収縮率比率 (%)
主材料	3. 2	1 0 0	1	2 0. 0	1 0 0
試料 1	2. 8	8 7. 5	1 3	1 5. 2	7 6
試料 2	2. 5	7 8. 1	2 0	1 0. 0	5 0
試料 3	2. 0	6 2. 5	3 7	3. 0	1 5
試料 4	1. 8	5 6. 3	4 5	0	0

[0022] The slurry which mixed a main ceramic ingredient, a main solvent, etc. was prepared, and the green sheet was produced with the doctor blade. As shown in drawing 2 , the silver paste electrode material was screen-stenciled to this green sheet, and the electrode pattern 3 was formed in it. This was made into the 1st layer, the laminating of the green sheet which is not printing an electrode on it was carried out,

and the layered product of structure as shown in drawing 3 was obtained. This green sheet was formed in the chip with a 20mmx20mm height of 1.0mm using the thing with a thickness of 100 micrometers. Subsequently, the ingredient of the samples 1, 2, and 3 of Table 1 was used as the 2nd ceramic ingredient, and this, a solvent, etc. were mixed, it considered as the shape of a paste, and printing formation of the paste of this 2nd ceramic ingredient was carried out by screen-stencil at each chip. This schematic diagram is shown in drawing 1 . In 1 of this drawing 1 , a main ceramic layer and 2 show the 2nd ceramic layer, and 3 shows an electrode pattern. And the thickness of the 2nd ceramic layer 2 was changed and it calcinated at 900 degrees C. And the deformation of a burned product was investigated. This result is shown in Table 2.

[0023]

[Table 2]

	第2のセラミック層 の試料	第2のセラミック層 の厚さ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	変形量 (mm)
比較例 1	—	0	1. 4
実施例 1	試料 1	10	0. 5
実施例 2	"	20	0. 4
実施例 3	"	30	-0. 2
実施例 4	"	40	-0. 7
実施例 5	試料 2	5	-0. 3
比較例 2	"	10	-1. 8
比較例 3	試料 3	5	-1. 2

[0024] In Table 2, deformation made deformation the overall height D of a chip (mm) to thickness [ of a chip ] d (mm), and D-d, as shown in drawing 4 . In addition, it is shown that minus curved in the reverse side. The example of this invention had little deformation and was able to control deformation as I understood from this table 1. Moreover, the 2nd description and thickness of a ceramic layer show that deformation is controllable. By the sample 3 (% [ of void contents / 37 ],% [ of rates of a density ratio / 62.5 ], 15% of contraction ratios), the deformation of the reverse sense was large and was not practical.

[0025] The effectiveness which controls the deformation at the time of baking becomes large so that the ingredient of the 2nd ceramic layer has many contents of elevated temperature temporary quenching powder , but since the void content of the 2nd ceramic layer rises too much , reinforcement falls , the adhesion fall of the terminal electrode for connect an external circuit on the strength is produce , or it becomes easy to absorb moisture , the fall of dependability and increase of the dielectric loss of an ingredient are imitate , and the problem of \*\*

occurs . For this reason, although the void content of the ingredient of the 2nd ceramic layer serves as a larger value than the ingredient of the 1st ceramic layer, it is desirable that it is 20% or less. Moreover, although the consistency of the ingredient of the 2nd ceramic layer serves as a value smaller than the ingredient of the 1st ceramic layer, 70 - 95% of the ratio is desirable.

[0026] In the above-mentioned example, although printing formation of the 2nd ceramic layer was carried out in the end side of a ceramic layered product at the whole surface, printing formation may be carried out inside a layered product. Moreover, in addition to printing formation, the 2nd ceramic layer can be fabricated in the shape of a sheet, and can also carry out a laminating. Moreover, according to an internal circuitry, the 2nd ceramic layer may be partially formed in the interior or the front face of a layered product. This example is shown in drawing 6 . The arrays of that electrode pattern differ partially, this drawing 6 doubles with it, although the electrode pattern 13 is built in in the main ceramic layer 11, and the 2nd ceramic layer 12 is also arranged partially. Such structure serves as an effective technique especially in a large-sized substrate. Thus, the 2nd ceramic layer can choose the location to form, thickness, and description according to the internal structure of a ceramic layered product.

[0027] According to the example of this invention, even when an internal electrode pattern is imbalanced in the direction of a laminating, deformation can be controlled by forming the 2nd ceramic layer. This 2nd ceramic layer is a main ceramic layer and this main presentation, and can be completely unified after baking. Moreover, an exterior is also excellent. Moreover, more greatly [ a void content ] than a main ceramic layer, the consistency formed the 2nd ceramic layer as a small layer, and it has controlled deformation.

[0028] Above, although the main ceramic layer explained the structure currently formed with the one quality of the material, it can use the technique of this invention also in the compound layered product which consists of two ingredients, the magnetic substance and a dielectric, for example. When an electrode pattern is formed in the interior and deformation arises according to the imbalance of that electrode pattern also in this compound layered product, it is possible that deformation arises by the difference in the description between different ceramic layers, but even if it is which case, in order to control deformation, it can be understood easily that above-mentioned this invention can be used. That is, this invention is included also when it consists of two or more ceramics from which a main ceramic layer differs. Moreover, as

for the 2nd ceramic layer, it is desirable at this time to use the same component as one side of a main ceramic layer.

[0029]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, in the ceramic layered product which has an electrode pattern inside, in the direction of a laminating, according to imbalance etc., even if internal electrode structure is the structure which is easy to produce deformation, it can control deformation, and raises the quality of a ceramic layered product, as a result leads to the improvement in a property of an application article.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is structural drawing of the example concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is electrode structural drawing of the example concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is structural drawing of the example of a comparison concerning this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the deformation concerning this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the explanatory view of the conventional example.

[Drawing 6] It is structural drawing of another example concerning this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 11 Main ceramic layer

2 12 2nd ceramic layer

3 13 Electrode pattern

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[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

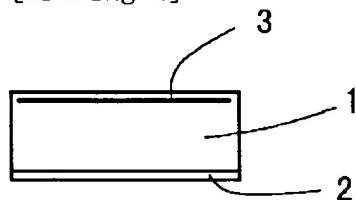
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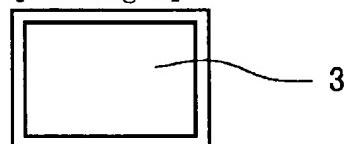
DRAWINGS

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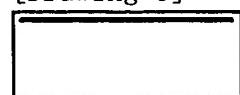
[Drawing 1]



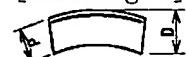
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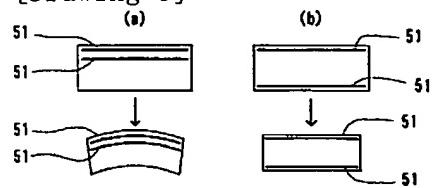
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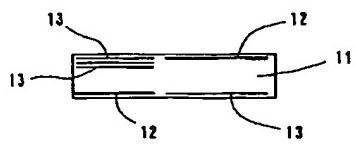
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



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[Translation done.]